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# THE POCOHONTAS TIMES

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Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

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What was Glade Hill has troubled the thinkers of this county for many years. It is a ridge on the bottom of Galford's Creek near Dunmore in sight of the Sta-

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## ANTHONY

THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND

By Prof. Milton W. Humphreys  
(From The Fayette Tribune)

The object of this paper is to record what is known about an Indian, called "Anthony" by the white people, who was friendly to the colonists during and after the Revolutionary War. His Indian name is not now known nor has tradition preserved the name of his tribe. It may be that during the war he belonged to an organization formed by the colonists to act as interpreter and to supply needful information concerning the Indians. It was in this way that he rendered very useful service, and such organizations existed.

To make this narrative intelligible is necessary to give the geography and briefly describe the topography of the region concerned; and as the facts have been handed down only by tradition, it is necessary also to give some account of those through whom the tradition was transmitted, in order that the reader may intelligently judge of the trustworthiness of the narrative.

The region concerned is situated in Anthony's Creek District of Greenbrier County in West Virginia. This district forms the northeastern portion of the county, and the locality of special interest is about twenty miles from Lewisburg by the old road either by way of the White Sulphur or by Frankford.

Anthony's creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northeast.

tile Indians, about ten or more on the hunt for Anthony, and ed him so closely that he took in a large mouthed cave, and watch all night. Anthony was with a double barrelled shotgun which was given him by an Indian he had befriended. He and tomahawk were all the had at that time. Early in morning he made a dash for and shot the sentry on water fired at the others as he can. This so frightened them that did not pursue him at once. At this point there are two mountain a large creek flowing between which was subsequently called Anthony's Creek. As he left the which was in one of the mentioned, he made a dash for water, which was very deep at this point. His pursuers followed shot or two, but missed him. He stayed with his body under the until they quit shooting, and gun in the middle of the creek emerging from the water he the steep and rocky mountain was covered with a thick growth of weeds and vines. After going a distance he cut his foot on a rock, causing the blood to flow. He then turned back till he found a place of concealment. In the time the alarm had been given the settlers collected and followed Indians a short distance. On return they found Anthony, tired and hungry, and his foot was bleeding profusely. After his gun, he went to Sam Humphreys' home and remained until his foot got well. He and the creek "Anthony," and the creek "Anthony," promise of a present. So they named them after him, and Anthony's Creek.

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## PAINT

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ILLUSTRATION



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Saves you Money.

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Anthony's creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest. Seven or eight miles before it reaches the Greenbrier River the valley terminates and the stream turning to the right, passes through a gap known locally as "the Narrows," and turning to the left and flows into the river through mountains and hills. At its exit from the gap it receives Little Creek from the north. The mountain between Little Creek and the main stream, often locally known as the "Big Hill" though its name is "Gregg's Ridge," consists of a blue limestone covered with a rich soil and to a great extent still is, densely wooded. There are several caverns in it, one of which is in the end of the gap and is known as "Anthony's Cave." Some six or seven miles upstream from this cave the creek receives two tributaries at the same point near Neola, one called Meadow Creek, from the east, and one from the north called North Fork.

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As the stream today is opposite the cave, it is believed that in the writer's time the deep "hole" that now lies low the cave began far above the water of a large spring (supplies the White Sulphur) which is known as "the water") flows into the creek.

Cavet W. Humphreys  
1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made  
by of my recollections of  
Anthony, 'the white man.'

1. "Anthony's Cave" is known by that name by credit because he escaped the hands of his people through the use of that cave, the story of which I shall relate later.

2. "Anthony was last seen on a log in a field on the

### White Zinc Paint

## ILLUSTRATION



simply adding Linseed  
Oil Semi-Paste Paint,  
Inc. Saves you Money.

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## The Latest Signs

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## UNITE WORKS



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The tradition of the facts to be narrated came down through descendants of Samuel Humphreys, who was born April 15, 1741, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died July 22, 1821, on Anthonyms Creek. He migrated to this country before the Revolutionary War, and married Grazilla Donaldson through whom he became the father of several children of whom only the eldest, William, and the second, Robert, are mentioned in this narrative.

Robert, the second son of Samuel Humphreys married Jane Wylie and reared a large family. His second son Andrew Cayet, was born March 13, 1810, married Mary McQuain Hefner, who bore him eight sons and four daughters, all of whom except one daughter (fatally burned in her ninth year) grew up and reared large families. The eldest was Caroline Jane, born December 13, 1833, and the second was Samuel Alexander, born January 1, 1836, and lived till October 3, 1885.

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3 "On several occasions I  
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## ANITE WORKS



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From an examination of the above data it will be seen that there was ample opportunity for the transmission of interesting facts from Samuel Humphreys, the immigrant, to the members of the family of Dr. Andrew C. Humphreys and other descendants. Among the latter is Rev. Cavet Wyllie Humphreys, D. D., now living at Bagdad, Florida, who is a son of Robert Wyllie Humphreys, a younger brother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, and is a little older than the writer. Also the mother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, who was a mature woman when Samuel Humphreys died in 1821 lived till late in 1862.

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In lieu of a compilation of the details that have come down, the written accounts furnished by Samuel A. Humphreys four years before his death, and by Rev Cavet W. Humphreys, will be copied here verbatim. These two resided with their fathers on farms adjacent to (really parts of) their grandfather and great grandfather.

Samuel A. Humphreys wrote as follows:

massacre and enabled them to congregate and assemble their stock and descendants of those then

there owe their existence to the friendly intervention of Anthony.

4. "His people ultimately found out that it was through him that the white people were warned, and planned to kill him. Anthony fled to the vicinity of his white friends, knew his haunts, went there and, use a hunter's expression 'jumped him' somewhere about a mile from the Dysard home. They pursued him by his tracks practically a whole day from point to point in the general direction of 'the cave,' into which he entered. His pursuers arrived just before dark, ascertained that he was in there, built a fire and began a siege. He concealed from their sight was watching them. They laid aside their accoutrements, lit their pipes, wrapped themselves up in the blankets, became careless and doze. One, however, was to keep watch. Anthony, seeing that they had become careless in throwing aside their guns, watched the sentinel until he saw his chance, quietly moved to the mouth of the cave and then dashed out and down the steep hill to the creek, which at that point was deep, plunged into it and swam across. In running down the hill he cut his foot on a sharp rock, and it bled freely. This saved his life. The savages, suddenly roused from sleep, in a dazed condition, were slow to take in the situation, but when they did, they seized their guns and fired at him as he crossed. He swam low and they all missed. But upon finding so much blood in his trail, they believed that he was fatally wounded, and ceased to follow him."

As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, both accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statement which were very liable to be distorted. The tradition that a

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—and others

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hunting or shooting on my  
and on Stony Creek. This land  
erved as a bird and animal  
perpetually.

Norman R. Price

Winter Apples

lot of sprayed, handpicked  
apples for sale.

Fred Gehauf

NOTICE

y's Studio will be closed from  
ber 31st to November 10th.

SALE.—Two good stock cows,  
8 years old; be fresh in spring.  
Tuxedo. Apply to R. W. Brock,  
Tuxedo, W. Va.

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"I only know of one instance of  
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he was considered a spy and an enemy  
to his tribe. At that time he notified  
our great grandfather, Samuel Hum-  
phreys, that he was in danger of be-  
ing visited by savages, as they believ-  
ed he was harboring him (Anthony).  
Grandfather, his wife, two small  
children, and a bondman, fled that  
night to a fort 42 miles away. His  
wife carried the two babies, one two  
years old, and one ten months old,  
the entire distance. The two men  
carried an axe, two rifles, cooking  
utensils, blankets, and a good sup-  
ply of food. After arriving at the  
fort they met a few more families  
who had been warned of danger, and  
had left their homes on account of  
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time the Humphreys family received  
word from Anthony that they could  
return home in safety, as there were  
no more Indians in the country."

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"Early the next summer the hos-

when they did, they seized and fired at him as he swam low and they all missed upon finding so much blood trail, they believed that fatally wounded, and ceased him."

As this last statement solely on conjecture, the differences are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. In both accounts are based on Anthony's own statement which were very liable to be distorted. The tradition is that Anthony shot the sentinel and garded as indubitably true.

The question may suggest why Anthony did not retire to the cave instead of making his home there when day approached. The answer is very simple; the entrance to the mouth of the cave is large and cavern contracts till it comes to a point no great distance from the entrance. There is an opening at the point or apex, too small in these days, for an average man to crawl through. At this time the entire cave can be seen from its mouth.

The tradition is that the Indians found Anthony on "Anthony Mountain," the range lying between the North Fork and the South Fork above the confluence, and that in his flight, he crossed over Stony Creek and pursued a zig-zag course between this stream and the South Fork Creek, his object evidently being to let the settlers see what was up. He may even have planned the route at which he was to enter the South Fork and probably he did not know the exact route, as he limited the space in it which he may have counted on success-

ON  
AN'S FRIEND  
W. Humphreys  
(Cottage Tribune)

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Indians, about ten or more, were  
on the hunt for Anthony, and pursued  
him so closely that he took refuge  
in a large mouthed cave, and kept  
watch all night. Anthony was armed  
with a double barrelled shot gun,  
which was given him by an English-  
man he had befriended. His gun  
and tomahawk were all the arms he  
had at that time. Early the next  
morning he made a dash for liberty,  
and shot the sentry on watch and  
fired at the others as he came out.  
This so frightened them that they  
did not pursue him at once. At this  
point there are two mountains with  
a large creek flowing between them,  
which was subsequently called An-  
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which was in one of the mountains  
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return they found Anthony. He was  
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bleeding profusely. After loading

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water, which was very  
point. His pursuers followed, fired a  
shot or two, but missed him. He  
stayed with his body under the water  
until they quit shooting, and left his  
gun in the middle of the creek. After  
emerging from the water he fled up  
the steep and rocky mountain, which  
was covered with a thick growth of  
weeds and vines. After going quite  
a distance he cut his foot on a sharp  
rock, causing the blood to flow freely.  
He then turned back till he found a  
place of concealment. In the mean  
time the alarm had been given, and  
the settlers collected and followed the  
Indians a short distance. On their  
return they found Anthony. He was  
tired and hungry, and his foot was  
bleeding profusely. After finding  
his gun, he went to Samuel Hum-  
phreys' home and remained there  
until his foot got well. He requested  
great grandfather to name the cave  
and the creek "Anthony," with a  
promise of a present. So they named  
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## "WHO KNOWS WHEN

One question ti-  
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ons would be called a river,  
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his early life and adventures.

3. "On several occasions he warn-  
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massacre and enabled them to con-  
gregate and assemble their stock and  
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Written in the finest  
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Who knows when  
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—Cincinnati

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3. "On several occasions he warned the white people of impending massacre and enabled them to congregate and assemble their stock and ~~thus to escape~~ descendants of those then living there owe their existence to the friendly intervention of Anthony.

4. "His people ultimately found out that it was through him that the white people were warned, and planned to kill him. Anthony fled to the vicinity of his white friends. A bunch of savages followed him. They knew his haunts, went there and, to use a hunter's expression 'jumped him' somewhere about a mile from the Dysard home. They pursued him by his tracks practically a whole day from point to point in the general direction of 'the cave,' into which he entered. His pursuers arrived just before dark, ascertained that he was in there, built a fire and began a siege. He concealed from their sight was watching them. They laid aside their accoutrements, lit their pipes, wrapped themselves up in their blankets, became careless and dozed. One, however, was to keep watch. Anthony, seeing that they had been careless in throwing aside their guns,

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—Cincinnati

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As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, both accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statements which were very liable to become distorted. The tradition that Anthony shot the sentinel may be regarded as indubitably true.

The question may suggest itself why Anthony did not retire far into the cave instead of making a dash when day approached. The answer is very simple: the semi-circular

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The tradition is that the hostile Indians found Anthony on "Middle Mountain," the range lying between the North Fork and the main creek above the confluence, and that, in his flight, he crossed over to Little

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Creek and pursued a zig-zag course  
between this stream and Anthony's  
Creek, his object evidently being to  
let the settlers see what was occurring.  
He may even have planned the time  
at which he was to enter the cavern,  
and probably he did not know how  
limited the space in it was, or he  
may have counted on succour reach-

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Anthony was ordinarily sober, that  
is, he did not regularly drink; but it  
was his custom to come occasionally  
with a jug of whiskey to Samuel  
Humphreys' and have a spree until  
the whiskey was exhausted. Before  
becoming intoxicated he would give  
up all his arms and charge the people  
of the house on no account to let him  
have these arms again until after his  
spree; he became perfectly sober.  
When he reached a certain stage of  
intoxication he would fiercely demand  
the return of his arms, uttering ter-  
rible threats as to what he would do  
when he got them, unless they were  
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came entirely sober and his arms  
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people for taking care of his arms and  
specially for refusing to yield to his  
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return.

The older people often expressed  
surprise that they had never been  
able to find any mention of Anthony  
in historical works. The writer has  
never seen any printed mention of  
him except in some verses, composed  
by himself (the writer) and printed  
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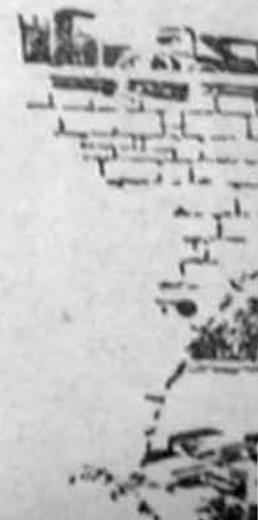
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mill except in some verses, composed  
by himself (the writer) and printed  
in a college periodical, (The South  
ern Collegian, I, 9, p. 6, April 3  
1869).

In Hardesty's Historical and  
Geographical Encyclopedia, (Special  
History of the Virginia's: Maps and  
Histories of Pocahontas, Greenbrier  
and Monroe counties, 1883) there is a  
puzzly fictitious account of the origin  
of the name of Anthony's Creek, in  
which account Anthony is a white  
man pursued by Indians.

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"WHO KNOWS WHEN NEW  
FORD IS COMING OUT"

# WEEKLY

IA: NOEMBER 3 1927

\$1.00

## *Dickens Couldn't See Into the Future*

Dickens visited the United States in 1842. Of Pennsylvania he said: "We have passed, both in the cities and elsewhere, a great number of new settlements and developments. Their utterly forlorn and miserable appearance baf-

## STOP! LOOK!

Big Red

Atwater Kent Dealers have  
been advised by the manufacturer  
that on account of tremen-